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PAPER NUMBER

APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATIO 02/28/2002 10/085,543 Alan B. Shuey 020014 9808 7590 03/11/2004 **EXAMINER** George Raynovich, Jr. CHAN, KO HUNG

Paul A. Beck & Associates Suite 100 1575 McFarland Road Pittsburgh, PA 15216-1808

3632 DATE MAILED: 03/11/2004

ART UNIT

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	\sim
Office Action Summary	10/085,543	SHUEY, ALAN B.	\
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Korie H. Chan	3632	
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet wit	th the correspondence addre	ss
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory peri - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by sta Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the may earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a re reply within the statutory minimum of thirty iod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONI tute, cause the application to become AB/	eply be timely filed (30) days will be considered timely. FHS from the mailing date of this common and the mailing date of this common and the mailing date.	unication.
Status		·	
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22	2 August 2003.		
<u></u>	his action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allow		ers, prosecution as to the mo	erits is
closed in accordance with the practice unde	er <i>Ex parte Quayl</i> e, 1935 C.D.	11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 3-5,8-10 and 14-16 is/are pending 4a) Of the above claim(s) 2, 6, 7, 11-13, and 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 3-5,8-10 and 14-16 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	<u>17-22</u> is/are withdrawn from	consideration.	
Application Papers			
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exam	iner.		
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ a		•	
Applicant may not request that any objection to t	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr		•	. ,
	Examiner. Note the attached	Office Action of form F 10-	152.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the p application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a l	ents have been received. ents have been received in Apriority documents have been eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	oplication No received in this National Sta	ge
Attachment(s)			
1) ⊠ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		ummary (PTO-413))/Mail Date	
Paper No(s)/Mail Date		formal Patent Application (PTO-15	2)

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In view of the Appeal filed on August 22, 2003, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED.

Finality Withdrawn

Additionally, after further reconsideration, the finality of the rejection of the last Office action (paper no. 4) is withdrawn.

A new non-final rejection follows.

DETAILED ACTION

This is the third Office Action. The status of the claims are as follows: Claims 3-5,8-10,14-16 are the elected claims. Claims 2, 6, 7, 11-13, and 17-22 have been withdrawn as being directed to non-elected species.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 3-5, 8-10, and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 3, line 6, "the vertical position" is vague and indefinite as it is not defined. Examiner suggest "a vertical portion", Further, regarding claims 3-15, the language of independent claims 3 and 8 are unclear as to whether the cable is claimed as a combination with the clamp. In one

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instance such as on line 7, claim 3, applicant recites an intended use "for receiving a cable"; however, on lines 11-12, claim 3, applicant recites "wedges retained by said wedge retainer to contact said cable within the bore and to be forced against the cable by said conical end portion" which appears to claim the combination of the clamp with its wedges in a positive engagement with the cable. In claim 8, applicant inferentially claims "a cable" which also makes it unclear as to whether the cable is claimed in combination therewith. As a result the meets and bounds of the claims are vague and indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 3-5, 8-10 and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Redman et al (US patent no. 4,550,890) in view of Nelson (US patent no. 3,069,738) or Sword (US patent no. 4,653,792) and further in view of Arakawa (US patent no. 4,656,698). Redman discloses a clamp for a support system to suspend an object from an overhead beam comprising a generally C-clamp (11) with a threaded fastener (12) threadingly received within one of the leg (11) of the clamp, and a vertical bore (10A) receiving a suspended strap, means to restrict downward vertical movement (17) of the suspended strap relative to clamp body and to permit vertical adjustment of the pipe or article supported thereon. However, Redman does not disclose the use of a cable or the means to restrict downward movement as being a conical bore with wedge device cooperating therewith and a lock nut.

To support pipes via straps or cables are notoriously old and well-known in the art. Straps and cables are well-known obvious mechanical equivalents for suspending

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objects. Both Sword and Nelson teaches the use of cable (22-Nelson, Sword-32) with an end having a permanent loop through which the cable is threaded therethrough (Col. 2, lines 36-44 in Nelson and figure in Sword) for suspending an object.

Arakawa teaches a cable retention wedge system comprising a vertical bore (11) with a conical lower end portion (9), a wedge retainer (8) vertically movable within the bore, wedges (5) retained by the wedge retainer to contact a cable (W) within the bore and to be forced against the cable by the conical end portion of the bore when the retainer is at the lower part of the bore, and a spring (10) to urge the wedge retainer downwardly relative to the bore; wherein the cable is adjusted by forcing the cable upwardly from the bottom of the bore to release the wedges and permit movement of the cable, the wedge retainer has a threaded portion (19a) protruding below the bore with a lock nut (19) threaded onto the wedge retainer lower portion so that after the cable is positioned within retainer at the desired height, the lock nut is tightened to lock the wedge retainer and prevent movement of the wedge retainer relative to the bore.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the strap and strap retention assembly of Redman such that the strap is substituted with a cable for the reason that straps and cable suspension support are well-known mechanical equivalents as demonstrated by both Nelson and Sword, and consequently substituting the strap retention wedge system of Redman for a cable retention wedge system as taught by Arakawa. Such modification would have involved a mere substitution of one well-known flexible suspension device for another and consequently modifying the strap retaining device to a cable retaining device.

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Claims 3-5, 8-10 and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirt (US patent no. 3,321,161) in view of Nelson (US patent no. 3,069,738) or Sword (US patent no. 4,653,792) and further in view of Arakawa (US patent no. 4,656,698). Hirt'161 discloses a clamp for a support system to suspend an object from an overhead beam comprising a C-clamp (24, fig. 2) with a threaded fastener (22) threadingly received within one of the leg (20) of the clamp, and a vertical bore (21) through the vertical portion of the "C" clamp for receiving a suspended rod (26), means to restrict downward vertical movement (threads in bore) of the suspended rod relative to clamp body. However, Hirt does not disclose a cable type support with a means to restrict as being a conical bore with wedge device cooperating with the cable and a lock nut.

To support objects via cables are notoriously old and well-known in the art.

Both Sword and Nelson teaches the use of cable (22-Nelson, Sword-32) with an end having a permanent loop through which the cable is threaded therethrough (Col. 2, lines 36-44 in Nelson and figure in Sword) for suspending an object.

Arakawa teaches a cable retention wedge system comprising a vertical bore (11) with a conical lower end portion (9), a wedge retainer (8) vertically movable within the bore, wedges (5) retained by the wedge retainer to contact a cable (W) within the bore and to be forced against the cable by the conical end portion of the bore when the retainer is at the lower part of the bore, and a spring (10) to urge the wedge retainer downwardly relative to the bore; wherein the cable is adjusted by forcing the cable upwardly from the bottom of the bore to release the wedges and permit movement of

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the cable, the wedge retainer has a threaded portion (19a) protruding below the bore with a lock nut (19) threaded onto the wedge retainer lower portion so that after the cable is positioned within retainer at the desired height, the lock nut is tightened to lock the wedge retainer and prevent movement of the wedge retainer relative to the bore.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the strap and rod retention assembly of Hirt such that the rod is substituted with a cable since cable suspension support are old and well-known as demonstrated by both Sword and Nelson; and consequently substituting the rod retention wedge system of Hirt for a cable retention wedge system as taught by Arakawa. Such modification would have involved a mere substitution of one well-known suspension device for another and consequently modifying the rod retaining device to a cable retaining device.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 3-5, 8-10, and 14-16 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Korie H. Chan whose telephone number is 703-305-8079. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Leslie Braun can be reached on 703-308-2156. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Korie H. Chan Primary Examiner Art Unit 3632

Khc February 26, 2004